

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1860.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £10,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL, £10,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, £6,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
KOREA—LONDON—SAN FRANCISCO,
NEW YORK—LYON—N. HONOLULU
BOMBAY—SHANGHAI.

LONDON BANKERS:
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
Part's Bank, Limited,
The Union Bank of London, Limited.

HONGKONG AGENCY—Interest all wkd.
On Current Account at the Rate of 2%
per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 mth's, 5% per
annum.

On fixed deposits for 6 months, 4% per
annum.

On fixed deposits for 3 months, 3% per
annum.

S. CLOTH, Agent,
Hongkong, October 1, 1898.

639

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1857.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, £800,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAKESPEARE,
GOLDSMITH, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £145,000.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account
at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily
Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4%
" " 6 " 5%
" " 3 " 2%.

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager,
Hongkong, May 25, 1898.

246

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The business of the above Bank is con-
ducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA-
TION. Rules may be obtained on ap-
plication.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at
2% PER CENT. per annum. Depositors
may transfer at their option balances of
£100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per
annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1898.

1515

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,250,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL, £665,500.
RESERVE FUND, £10,000.

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Acc'ts at
the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily
Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 Months 4%.

" " 6 " 5%.

" " 3 " 2%.

J. THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, December 1, 1898.

239

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Court of Directors:

D. GILLIES, Esq., J. T. LAU, Esq.,

CHARLES KEE, Esq., CHOW TUNG SHANG,

KWAN HOI CHUN, Esq.,

Esq.,

Chief Manager:

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months fixed at 5%.

Hongkong, November 30, 1898.

171

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.

RESERVE FUND, \$4,000,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF \$10,000,000.

PROPRIETORS:

COUNT OF DUNLOP:

R. J. BELL IRVING—Chairman.

R. M. GRAY, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

C. BAUMANN, Esq., R. L. Richardson,

David Gubbay, Esq.,

Armen Haft, Esq., P. Sachio, Esq.,

Alex. MacConchie, R. Shaw, Esq.,

A. J. Raymond, Esq.,

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.

Manager:

Shanghai—J. P. Wade Gard'nes, Esq.

LONDON BANKS—LONDON AND COUNTY

BANKING CO., Ltd.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per cent on sum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months 3% per cent per annum.

" " 6 " 4% " "

" " 12 " 4 " "

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 13, 1898.

388

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE UNDERLINED have received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned).

TC-MORROW,

THE 5th October, at 11 a.m., at their Sales
Rooms, Ice House Street;

ONE PIANO, by RAGHAE & CO., specially
made for the ROBINSON PIANO CO.

Attn.

O. & DOUBLE BARRELED TWELVE-BORE
FOWLING PIECE in Case, by TRELICK &
HARRIS, ONE SINGLE FOUR-BORE, Duck
Case in Case, with loading apparatus com-
plete, by T. BLAND & SONS; 1 REVOLVER in
Case; 3 DOUBLE BARRELED TWELVE-BORE
FOWLING PIECES, and TWO THREE-BAR-
RELED FOWLING PIECES.

TERMS:—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, October 1, 1898.

1898

Intimations.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE CO., Ltd.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EXCHANGE LINES.

\$80 Per Annum.

PRIVATE LINES.

\$100 Per Annum.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A special charge is made for lines
of more than average length.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH
have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 5th October, at 3 p.m., on the
Premises;

THE FOLLOWING VERY VALUABLE

RECLAMATION PROPERTY, VIZ.:—

All the benefit, interest, and advantage of
the in the Reclamation Agreement of

MARINE LOT No. 199.

The Property is situated opposite Nos.
2 to 218, Queen's Road, West, and its dimensions are:—

Area, 26 5/7 square feet.

Frontage, 165 feet 8 inches.

Depth, 100 feet.

The above Property is bounded by Roads
on all sides, and is subject to an Annual
Postage Rent of \$388 and to the payment
of a fine of \$2,614.40, being the balance
remaining due under the Reclamation
Agreement.

For further particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers;

or to

Messrs. DEACON & HASTINGS,
35, Queen's Road,
Salisbury for the Vendor.

Hongkong, September 22, 1898.

1898

Estimates given for all kinds of Elec-
trical work.

Trade Mechanic sent to Out-Ports
and up. Instructions if required.

Local Delivery.

ALL correspondence posted before 5
P.M. on any week day for addresses in
Victoria will be delivered on the same day.

In Town (Ship Street to Bonham Strand
West, up to level of Robinson Road) at 8

a.m. to 10 a.m., noon, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

In the Suburbs, 9 a.m., noon, 5 p.m., unless
the delivery should be retarded by the Con-
tract Mail.

2. Consignee who desires to send Circles,
Dividends, Warrants, Invitations, Cards,
&c., all of the same weight, to addresses in
Hongkong, or to the Ports of China, may
deliver them to the Post Office unmarked
the postage being then charged to the
consignee's account. Each parcel must con-
sist of at least ten.

3. Consignees may also send Patterns to
the same address in the same way. En-
velopes containing Patterns may be wholly
closed, if the nature of the contents is first
stated or stated to the Postmaster General,
as he may consider necessary, and approved
by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted
in such Pattern Packets.

4. Consignees may also send

Postage Paid to the United Kingdom.

Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight

are received in Hongkong and at British
Post Offices in China for transmission to
the United Kingdom by P. & O. Packet
and Mail.

No parcel is sent with the
Overland Mail via Brindisi.

Parcels therefore arrive in London about eight days later

than the Mail. Parcels may be sealed, but
any parcel, even though sealed, is liable to
be opened for examination.

Parcels must be posted in Hongkong
before 3 p.m. on the day before the departure
of the Post. Those arriving from the
Coast, etc., before this hour are kept for the
following P. & O. Mail.

The Postage is 40 cents per lb., and 25
cents each succeeding lb. or fraction of
lb., which includes Registration fee, and must
be prepaid in stamps. No parcel can be sent
in the United Kingdom except for
Customs dues. No parcel must be more
than 3 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet in
greatest length and girth combined. A receipt
is given for each Parcel.

The sender must fill up a form of Customs
Declaration, which can be obtained free at
each Post Office. No parcel can be accepted
till this is completely and accurately sent.

The only articles ordinarily sent
from China which are liable to duty are
Tea and Tobacco.

Dangerous or perishable goods, articles
likely to injure the Mail, Liquids (unless
properly packed) or parcels easily crushed,
broken, or damaged, are prohibited. No Par-
cel can be received if its value exceeds \$500.

A consignee sends a letter to the same
address as that of the Parcel itself, or an-
other Parcel to the same address. No
other enclosures are allowed.

With regard to inland Parcels, addresses
are requested to observe that the Parcel
Mail is not opened until the ordinary dis-
tribution of letters, &c., is finished. The
posting on Parcels is in fact 10d. per lb.,
but the Regulations are generally similar to
those of the Post Office.

1. That the sender duly observes all the
conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter is carefully enclosed
in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application is made to the
Postmaster General of Hongkong immedi-
ately the loss is discovered, and within a
year at the most from the date of Posting.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied
that the loss occurred in the custody of the British
Post Office Administration in China, that it was
not caused by any fault on the part of the
carrier, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck,
nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any
person not in the employment of the
Hongkong Post Office.

Commercial Papers signified as paid
off, though written by Hand, do not oblige
the carrier to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while<br

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1898.

THE CHINA MAIL.

AGENTS TO THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.; GROVES STREET & CO., 39, Cornhill; GOLDEN & GORGE, Ludgate Circus, E.C.; BATES, HEDY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C.; SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street, W.M.; WILLIS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C.; ROBERT WATSON, 150, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—MAYENCE, FAURE & CO., 18, Rue de la Grange Bateliere.

NEW YORK.—THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 52, West 22nd Street.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOVER, Milburns and Sydney.

GYELON.—M. SIEFF & CO., THE ASIAN TRADE CO., 15, London.

SINGAPORE STRAITS, &c.—KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., Singapore.

CHINA.—MASSO, A. A. da Cruz, Amoy, N. Moal & CO., LIMITED, Foochow, H. W. CHOMHOL, Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE REPRINT, in Pamphlet Form, of the proceedings in the LIBEL CASE OF REGINA V. PITMAN, containing the whole of the Proceedings at the Police Court, full report of the trial in Criminal Sessions, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press.

To which now added a Report of the Case of PITMAN V. KESWICK AND OTHERS.

Price per Copy, - - - - - 50 CENTS.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, September 29, 1898. 1898

To Let.

TO LET.

BELVEDERE—5 ROOMED BUNGALOW, PENTHOUSE ROOF.—To let for £1000/- per annum.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCES on B. WEN ROAD.—(Now in course of erection.)

No. 3, ELGIN STREET.

PROPERTY now occupied by the Bowmington Saw Mills.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, September 29, 1898. 1898

TO BE LET.

FROM THE INT CUTTER.

E. H. PARKER,

with

SKETCH MAPS.

PRICE, - - - - - \$1.50.

CONTENTS:

The Yang-tze Gorges and Rapids in Hu-peh.

The Rapids of the Upper Yang-tze.

The "Vade-mecum" or Traveller through the Gorges of the Great River.

Special Observations.

A Journey in North Sh. Ch'uan.

Man-chou-kuo and Kung-tung River.

Up the Kin-kiang River.

The Great Salt Wells.

North Kwei Chou.

The Wilds of Hu-peh.

Szechuan Plants.

Orders for Copies will be received by

Moore, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and

Mosse, KELLY & WALSH, Limited.

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLLOOR of the "New CLUB" Premises—the best business position in the Colony. Suitable for High Glass Shops or Offices.

Apply to

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, September 23, 1898. 1898

TO LET.

THE SECRETARY,

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, September 2, 1898. 1898

TO LET.

LARGE GODOWN on Kowloon PRAYA, suitable for the Storage of Merchandise or Coal.

Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, May 31, 1898. 1898

TO LET.

IN ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON, CLOSE to FERRY, RESIDENTIAL FLATS.

Suitable for Foreign Residents. Rent very moderate.

For Particulars, Apply to

H. RUTTENJEE,

13, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong.

or

21 & 22, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, July 18, 1898. 1898

INTERVIEW WITH A HIGH CHINESE OFFICIAL.

THE LADY OF ELICHE.

The "Venus de Milo," and the "Winged Victory" no longer reign supreme over the sculpture in the Musée du Louvre. There has at last presented itself a formidable rival to those unquestioned beauties, who, temporarily at least, must graciously share the homage and attention of all Art lovers.

The new-comer is modest and unpretentious, being the head and shoulders of a woman; and at first sight she could hardly be called beautiful. Interesting yes. And like all women who are interesting rather than beautiful, this new Spanish lady first attracts one's attention and then holds it for ever. With each frequent visit to her, one finds oneself more deeply attracted by her subtle, earnest face, with its sweet mobile mouth, in which one would be sure to find sympathy; for those only who have known her can sympathise, and it is the very sadness of this fact that enhances its charm.

This new "Lady of Eliche" is in sculpture what Leonardo da Vinci's "Joconde" better known as the "Mona Lisa," is in painting. Neither being exactly beautiful, but each possessing that charm which is worth so much more, they both are gifted with an expressiveness subtle and mysterious, so unfathomable as to incite in the breasts of their admirers an unquenchable longing to see into the depths of their souls.

They are both women who have lived and known the world, and drawn their own conclusions on life. These are their secrets. These secrets we can read to the extent that we would instinctively turn to Da Vinci's masterpiece had we seen it, and try to decipher them.

That we would confide our sorrows in the ceremony of being understood. This last was discovered only last September, at Elche, in Spain, to the great perplexity of Alfonso XII., King of Spain, by some persons who were filling up a seat.

Each year, in the summer other heads and fragments had been found near the same place, but were taken at first to be the heads of early Christian saints. But they came to the knowledge of the Museum of archaeology at Madrid, which at once got possession of them.

Monseigneur Leon Heusey, who decided on calling them Græco-Phoenician, which school of sculpture flourished on the Iberian Peninsula before the coming of the Romans.

When this, the finest and latest discovery, was unearthed, M. Pierre Paris of Bordeaux, was at hand, and, appreciating the beauty and value of it, informed Monsieur Noel Bardac of his find, who instantly acquired it to present to the Louvre.

All this was done so quickly and quietly that the transaction was concluded before the arrival of King Alfonso XII., which is to say, before the news of the discovery reached Madrid. Thus it is that the quickness and appreciation of one man, and to the generosity of another, that we now owe the pleasure of having her in the Louvre instead of in some museum at Madrid.

Miss K. E. Phelps in *The Art Journal* for September.

THE OPENING OF THE WEST RIVER.

REPORT BY MR CONSUL BRENNAN.

The following extracts are taken from the report of Mr Consul Brennan, on trade at Canton in 1897:

In the month of June the opening of the West River to foreign trade and steam navigation, for which the mercantile community of Hongkong had been agitating for so long a time, became at last an accomplished fact. A few months experience has shown it sufficiently successful to entitle us to judge of the value of this concession, but, up to the present, the great expectations that had been formed as to the results have not been somewhat disappointing. As was to be expected on a river where steam navigation was formerly prohibited, the appearance of steamers has led to a great development of passenger traffic, but it has not yet brought about any great expansion of trade.

The importance of opening new ports is frequently overestimated. To the majority of persons out of China a new treaty port means a new area for the sale of our manufactures.

As a matter of fact the area was always accessible to our goods; and the one difference is the improved mode of transport.

To the extent that a steamer is safer and cheaper than a junk, a new port is a gain; but as concerns the taxation of merchandise there is very little advantage.

Once a place becomes an open port, foreign goods may be landed there on payment of the tariff duty; before it was open, foreign goods could be laid down on payment of the tariff duty plus a half-duty.

On the place itself there is a gain of half a duty, but the place itself is not a large consumer. For places beyond the new port, foreign merchandise is in exactly the same position as before.

To establish it is necessary to take out a transit pass and to pay a half duty; and before the port was opened this same transit pass could be obtained at the nearest treaty port.

As general carriers between two treaty ports foreign steamers have little chance of competing against junks especially if the ports happen to be in the same province and at no great distance from each other.

Junk-borne goods could probably pay less at the port of shipment and of discharge, and no more.

Steamer-borne cargo would pay less at both ends to the provincial customs and officials; and in addition a full duty and a half to the foreign Customs merely for the reason that it was carried by steamer.

The consequence is that steamers get no native cargo between the ports, and they must get their freight out of foreign goods.

This causes the freight to be so high that the advantage is all on the side of the junks. This practice of placing steamers plying inland under the same regulations as on the coast seriously retards the expansion of domestic trade; and the injury thus caused will become more apparent when, as promised, all inland waters shall have been open to steam navigation.

There is obviously something absurd in regulations which impose as additional tax amounting to 7½ per cent. on all goods imported by steamer as if steamers were the luxury of the rich who can afford to pay more than persons shipping by junk.

HONGKONG'S POSITION.

The agreement under which the West River is opened to foreign trade provided that the regulations should be based on those in force on the Yangtze River; but the conditions of trade on the two rivers are very different, and in one respect the West River trade requires very special treatment.

On the Yangtze at the point of departure or arrival is Changsha, on the river under Chinese control. On the West River the corresponding port is Hongkong, a free British port where the Chinese Government can have no control. A steamer leaving Shanghai for a Yangtze port has been loaded under Chinese Customs supervision. The Custom House have a careworn manifest of all cargo on board, and security has been taken for the payment of all duties. When a steamer from Hongkong bound for a West River port arrives in Chinese waters the Customs have no knowledge what is on board, and great frauds on the revenue are possible before the vessel arrives at the first treaty port, over 100 miles up the river.

It is inevitable that the Customs regulations should be more stringent in the case of a steamer arriving from a foreign port, than in that of a steamer plying between two Chinese ports. There is no room for an arrangement equally convenient and advantageous to merchants, steamers, and the Chinese Customs—a system by which a vessel clearing from Hongkong for a Chinese port would be loaded under Chinese Customs inspection, but in matters of this kind, sentiment is greater weight than practical convenience, as probably nothing will be done. If it is conceded that all merchandise arriving in Canton waters from Hongkong must pay a duty, it is not conceding very much there to say that the duty shall be paid before starting.

He admitted that the Chinese had acted in bad faith in breaching their promise to Sir Claudio Macdonald to delay the issue of the final edict sanctioning the Pekin-Hankow contract until the British Minister had had an opportunity for a second interview; but he added, "Russian pressure was too strong." The official complained of the ignorance of the British regarding Russia's line of action.

Referring to the report that Russia had threatened to seize the provinces of Yen and Shanxi, the official replied, "I don't think that the incident had been discussed in the British House of Commons, the Taungs [Yan] thoroughly understood what M. Pavlov's unofficial message meant, namely, that it would be easy for Russia to make the disturbances in the provinces an excuse for sending troops there to help the Chinese to suppress the disorders—a proceeding which would have made such a step appear unexpected with any menace."

In conclusion the official said: "England is now asking compensation for the Hankow-Hankow contract. Why does England not approach Russia directly with a declaration that her interference in China must be regarded as a cause bellicose? It is useless to punish helpless China and assist in the disintegration of the empire. The Tsing-Il-Yan would prefer British influence to be paramount; but it is unable to do anything unless England helps with sword in hand."

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THE CHINA MAIL.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1898.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
STEAMER PARRAMATTA.
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY's Godown at Kowloon, where such consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

The vessel brings on board:
From LONDON &c., ex. "Brahma",
From PHILADELPHIA, ex. "Kite" and
Asia.

Optimal Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 3 p.m., To day.

Goods not cleared by the 6th October, at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godown and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here after which no claims will be recognized.

H. A. RECHIE,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, September 30, 1898. 1872

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Lightning*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 2 p.m. of the 4th November, will be landed at Colombo, the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Consignees of cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side, such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No fire insurance will be effected.
Bills of lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOUN, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 30, 1898. 1872

Intimations.

Kinghorn & Macdonald,
Consulting Mechanical Engineers
and Surveyors.

CONTRACTORS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ALL
KINDS OF MACHINERY AND
APPLIANCES.

ICE MAKING.
MESSRS. KINGHORN AND MAC-
DONALD having been appointed
sole Agents for Morris J. and E. Hall's
PATENT REFRIGERATING MACHINE, are
prepared to supply Estimatives, Plans and
Specifications for all sizes of Machines.
Address, Privy Council, under Hongkong
Hotel.

Telephone, No. 143
Telegrams, "KINGHORN, Hongkong."
A. B. C. & Co. Codex.

JOHN W. KINGHORN,
M. I. M. S., M. I. Mech. E., London.
DONALD M. DONALD,
Hongkong, May 28, 1898. 1868

FUJIYAMA & Co.

DEALERS in all kinds of JAPANESE
CURIOS.

AT MODERATE PRICES.
No. 9, D'Aguilar Street,
Real Office, No. 42, Sakaemachi, 1 Chome,
Kobe.

Hongkong, February 1, 1898.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
COLONIAL LIBRARY SERIES OF BOOKS,
Price, \$1.00 each.

The Terror, by Follett.

The Queen's Servt, by D. Esse. Keeling.

The Ape, the Idiot, and other Poops, by
W. C. Morrow.

The Voyage of the Polo Wey, by Carlton
D. Scott.

The Recitation of Helen, by Leader Scott.

A Master of Mystery, by T. Macdonald
Eustace.

The Shephard of Troy, by Paul Cushing.

An Angel of Pitt, by Florence Marrett.

At Friendly Point, by G. Firth Scott.

The Caliph's Club, by L. M. Udall.

Humphry, A. Tradition, by E. M. Udall.

A Sensational Cur, by E. Ward.

The Hope of the Family, by D. Udall.

Won by Waiting, by Edna Lyall.

The Nigger of the Nigger, by Joseph
Court.

Liddy M. M. by L. P. W. Jr. rd.

Via Lucia, by K. S. de Vries.

The House of Hidden Treasure, by Max-
well Gray.

The Blue Flag, by M. W. Hickey.

The Lake of Wine, by Bernard Capes.

The Christians, by H. C. Colly.

The Bride of Japan, by C. Marion Daws.

The Making of a Saint, by W. Sonzorat
Maughan.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.,
Hongkong, October 1, 1898. 1890



Shipping.

Steamers.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA—
JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship
Indore,

Captain Norman, will be
despatched as above on

or about WEDNESDAY, the 6th October,

instead of as originally advertised.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 24, 1898. 1878

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

The Steamship
Lightning,

Captain J. G. SPENCE,

will be despatched for

the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 8th

Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOUN, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1898. 1878

Mails.

Notice.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN,

Egypt, MARSEILLE,

MEDITERRANEAN AND

BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON,

PARIS, BORDEAUX;

ALSO

POORTS OF BRAZIL & RIVER PLATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

BELGIC (via Shanghai),

Nagasaki, Kobe, Tuesday, October 11,

Inland Sea, Yokohama and Hulme;

Coptic (via Shanghai),

Nagasaki, Kobe, Saturday Oct. 29,

Inland Sea, Yokohama and Hulme;

Grecian (via Shanghai),

Nagasaki, Kobe, Thursday Nov.

Inland Sea, Yokohama and Hulme.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to Alteration.

EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. ARCHIBALD, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 20th Oct. 1898.

EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. MACKENZIE, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 23rd Nov. 1898.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 21st Dec. 1898.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam- Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS

TO JAPAN, THE UNITED

STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND

SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND

ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING

STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND

HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

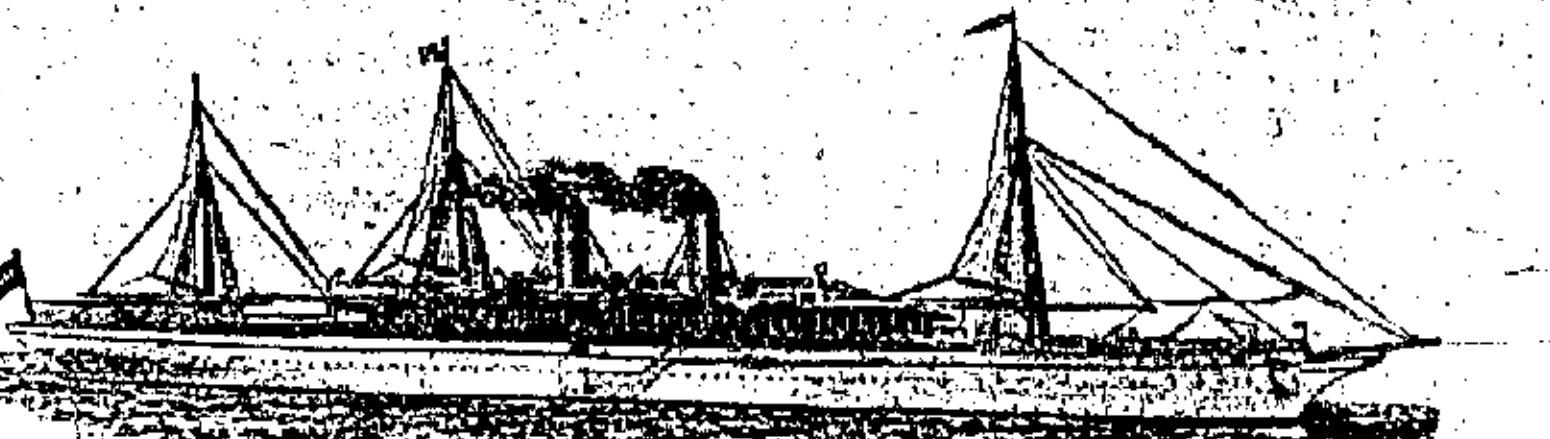
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Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE,
VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES
(Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
SAFETY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse power—Speed 19 knots.

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THE magnificient TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous
INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO
TRANS-PACIFIC ports in 12 DAYS, SAVING THREE DAYS to a week in the
CONTINENTAL TRAINS, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-
CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave
daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC.

THE attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL
STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIOUS OF ITS
TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award
for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT
MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railways pass.

THE DINING-CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and
operated by the Company, and their appointments and China are unexcelled.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, etc., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
PEDDEL STREET. 1863

Intimations.

AMERICAN SYSTEM

DENTISTRY.

AT 39. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CHAUDWICK K. E. W.

(LATE OF PEAT & NOBLE.)

Hongkong, July 12, 1897. 2686

JUST LANDED.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Mails.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,

THE CHINA MAIL.

The Arizona, for whose safety some apprehension was felt, arrived in Manila Bay on the 27th Sept. She had on board 300 sacks of mail matter.

For the eye of the Postmaster at Manila. Several of our subscribers with the American army in Manila complain of non-receipt of their newspapers.

The following notification in *El Comercio* may be taken as an interesting sign of the times:—'All Masons are cordially invited to a preliminary meeting, to be held at No. 4 Mendoza Street, San Sebastian Quipo, at 6 p.m., Saturday, Oct. 1st, 1898, for the purpose of forming a Lodge in Manila.'

An extraordinary case of self-allegation was observed at the Magistracy to-day, in the conduct of a butcher residing at No. 6 Jubilee Street, who was fined \$15, with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment, for firing crackers within prohibited hours. The wife of the butcher came prepared to pay the fine, but the defendant said he preferred to do the term of six weeks and save the money. The woman left the court crying bitterly.

An ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory.

'SOMETIMES,' said Uncle Eben, 'ever young man did have a lot of push makes do n't take off applyin' it all to du bicycle ob pleasure but o' sayin' some fo' du wheel-harrow ob necessity.'

The latest couplet to golf is Sir Henry Irving. A match between Mr. Balfour and Sir Henry would be an interesting sight. At the missing of a stroke the one would say,

'Dear, dear,' and the other, with agitated eyebrows, 'Ha!'

'MANAS' (To-morrow) has stood Spain in good stead after all. After the war she is still left with a fleet which makes her, on paper, the seventh naval Power in the world. This is because the ships were not ready to fight. Thus, the Spanish maxim, 'Never do to-day what you can put off till to-morrow' has borne fruit at last.

An English Bishop, noted for the shortness of his memory, was waiting for a train and indulging in a tramp up and down the platform. While thus engaged, he came in contact with a young officer whose face seemed familiar to him. 'Meeting him again,' he said. 'Good morning.' At the next rencontre the Bishop stopped, saying, 'How is your father?' The officer replied, 'He has been dead for many years.' The Bishop tried again with the query, 'How is your mother?' 'Well,' said the officer, smiling, 'I think she may be all right, or you would have heard had she been indisposed.' The Bishop walked away, but his curiosity was aroused, and he asked the station-master who the young officer was. 'Oh,' replied the station-master, 'why, your lordship, that's the Duke of Connaught.'

Up to the 14th Sept., the investigations made by the authorities concerning the damage done by the recent storm in the Hokkaido showed that 1,438 houses had been washed away, 11,351 flooded, 349 people drowned, while cultivated land had been devastated to the extent of 12,613 acres (about 32,032 acres). No less than 60,183 sufferers out of a total population of about 600,000 were on that date receiving Government relief. It shows the difference existing between the West and East that the calamity which has overtaken the Hokkaido, and caused not only such a terrible loss of life, but numbered almost 70,000 people deaths, has evoked very little comment in Japanese papers. The catastrophe is as severe as that which has occurred in the Windward Islands of the West Indies, and yet while telegrams are being flashed all round the world about the one calamity, the Japanese papers treat the Hokkaido disaster almost with indifference. —*Kobe Chronicle*

ENVOYS William of Germany dislikes nothing more than to see his officers excited at parades or manoeuvres. He frequently had occasion to criticise old General von Maerschke on that account, and at a recent review in Berlin the Kaiser reprimanded him for leading his self-satisfied men at a trying moment. 'If your Majesty thinks that I am getting too old I beg of you to allow me to resign.' 'No, no, no!' replied the Kaiser, 'you are too young to resign. Indeed, if your blood does not course through your veins quite so fast you would be a more useful leader.' On the evening of that day the Kaiser and the General met at a Court ball. The General was talking to some young ladies who, for lack of room, were not dancing. 'Ah, Maerschke,' cried William, 'that is right, get ready to marry. Take a young wife, then that exorbitant temperament of yours will soon vanish.' The General bowed low, as he retorted, 'I beg to be excused. Your Majesty, a young Emperor and a young wife would be more than I could possibly stand.'

'Mr. Arthur Chamberlain,' we read, 'brother of the Colonial Secretary and chairman of Kynoch's ammunition works, does not anticipate that the War's products will adversely affect the gun and ammunition trade of Birmingham.' The ammunition-makers, we are given to understand, like peace that the development of weapons of destruction is a pleasure and leisurely task. They like peace; it might be added, provided there was more or less continuous expectation of war, otherwise there would be a failure in the demand for the 'good work' in which Mr. Arthur Chamberlain naturally takes pride. Well, that is exactly the problem which the War invited us to face. observes the *Widener Gazette*. There has been peace in Europe for twenty years, but peace qualified by a continuous expectation of war, which has made it hardly less burdensome and oppressive than an actual conflict. The expected war has not come, but that far and may not come, but the expert is sold it by a kind of terrorism, in which every nation looks to strengthen its neighbour into keeping the peace, has brought all to the point of exhaustion. And so, across the shores of ammunition factories and ship-building companies can look forward with equanimity to another twenty years of this 'intolerable status.' That is something ignoble in it as well as absurd. For the two associations in Britain, besides under the present system, are to be divided into the pocket, and the other takes the rest of it all will not necessarily be the strongest in the division of the new interests, but the one that supports the other, the former

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

The following was issued as an Extra last night:

JOINT ACTION BY FOREIGN MINISTERS.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR.

(Special Telegram from Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 3, 6 p.m.

The Foreign Ministers at Peking, in view of the Crisis there and the threats of a massacre, held an emergency meeting on Saturday, and forwarded a joint Note to the Tsung-li Yamen.

The German warships have gone north from Kiaochow.

The Emperor died from arsenical poisoning.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL.'

LONDON, 2nd October, 1898.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Democratic Convention of New Jersey have abandoned the silver policy. The Naval estimates for the coming year amount to \$47,000,000—the largest on record.

PROPOSED CONGRESS FOR THE REPRESSION OF ANARCHISM.

The Powers have accepted an invitation from Italy to hold a Congress to deliberate on the repression of anarchism.

THE FASHODA QUESTION.

The French Government has agreed to negotiate the Fashoda question immediately, without awaiting Captain Marchand's report.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Peace Conference was opened in Paris on Saturday. The deliberations are kept absolutely secret.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

A statement is published in Shanghai that the Emperor of China committed suicide on the 21st September, but it is really believed that he was murdered.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued from the Observatory:

On the 4th at 11.45 a.m. Domestic changes are slight. Pressure continues high over N. China; and a touch of relatively low pressure, in some part of which a depression may be forming, extends probably over the Parcels, in an E. direction, across the China Sea to the Pacific. Gales moderate for N. and N.E. winds over the China coast. Forecast.—fresh N.E. winds; unsettled and equally some rain.

THE DUTCH AS COLONIZERS.

HOW THEY WORK THINGS IN JAVA.

A Dutchman, who is qualified to speak on the topic of Dutch rule in Java, has communicated some of his observations to the Consul at Marseilles.

We Dutchmen in Java, he says, move like a drop of oil—very, very slowly, but all the time moving—and by and by, when something is accomplished, it just comes about as gradually that nobody knows how it happened. We pay the native priests, we support a large native police force, and we rule by the hands and mouths of the natives, but all the time we have our own people on guard, and no important move is made without our consent. Thus the natives and their chiefs are contented and happy, and we keep them so by maintaining a condition more favorable than they could hope to maintain themselves. We encourage and assist, without perverting native and European soldiers to misery and live together in families, and we never send them.

Dutch is endeared to the Colonies unless he is endowed with qualities likely to improve the condition of things. All the native must work, and work hard. The improved condition of the natives over their fellow citizens shows, the writer thinks, what can be done. Eventually the entire colony will be ripe for similar government. The profitable side of the account is traceable to the operations of the Netherlands Trading Company, which is only another name for the Dutch Government. This Company actually plants crops, manufactures, and sells on lands held by the Government. The Government at home operates as a planter and merchant, and its incomes not income is the product of legitimate toil and enterprise, and not of blood-stained taxation. We succeed among strange people, he concludes, because we do more for them than they can do for themselves, and any other nations of colonization is bound to end in failure.

THE DUTCH AS COLONIZERS.

There is much demarcation of the Burma-Chinese border during the ensuing cold weather, but it will be regarded as certain unless a rupture occurs between Great Britain and China.

There is much work to be done, and as the Convention requires the demarcation to be completed within three years from the date on which it was begun, which was last December, there are now only two open seasons left.—*Pioneer Mail*.

Parent: Did not you find that last night your chest had right? 'No! I expect Tommy woke first and took it.'

Ansar (to Mr. Hennepin): Now, don't you think that you're getting likeness of your wife? Mr. Hennepin: 'Wall, when we're going to see, she always shakes her hair at you; you're entitled that.'

'Of course,' said the Spanish official, 'we were unprepared for war.' 'Yes,' replied the other, 'but there is some indication in the papers, and also the news of the 1st of October, that we are not unprepared.'

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THE CHINA MAIL.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1898.

Entertainment.

VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS.

PROMENADE CONCERT.
SATURDAY, October 8, 1898,
at 9 p.m.

BY kind Permission of Lieutenant-Col.
B. ROWLANDSON and Officers of the
King's Own REGIMENT,

THE BAND

will give their Assistance.

LOCAL AMATEURS—NEW TALENT.

Admission, \$1.
Tickets at LANE, CRAWFORD & CO'S
Musical Department.

Hongkong, October 4, 1898. 1898

INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE WANTED.

REQUISITIONED for early entry, a SMALL
or MEDIUM SIZE HOUSE, FURNISHED
PREFERRED.

Terms must be moderate.

Address: "S. M.",
OFFICE OF THIS NEWSPAPER,
Hongkong, October 3, 1898. 1898

NOTICE OF SALE OF WRECKS IN
MANILA HARBOR.

MANILA HARBOR.

U. S. S. "OLYMPIA,"
Manila, P.I.,
S. 21, 1898.

PROPOSALS are invited for the PURCHASE and ENTIRE REMOVAL of the
following WRECKS now lying, partially
submerged in MANILA HARBOR, it being
understood that the PURCHASE PRICE will
include compensation of Hull, Machinery,
Batteries, Anchors, Chains and all Outfit
on board Vessel at time of Sale:

2.—

Goods not clear by the 10th Inst.
will be rejected.

No fire damage has been effected.

All other damaged Packages must be left
in the Godowns and a certificate of the dam-
age obtained from the Godown Company
and sent to this Office within ten days
after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claim will be recognized.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, October 4, 1898. 1898

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and sent to this Office within ten days
after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claim will be recognized.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, October 4, 1898. 1898

NOTICE OF SALE OF WRECKS IN
MANILA HARBOR.

MANILA HARBOR.

U. S. S. "OLYMPIA,"
Manila, P.I.,
S. 21, 1898.

PROPOSALS are invited for the PURCHASE and ENTIRE REMOVAL of the
following WRECKS now lying, partially
submerged in MANILA HARBOR, it being
understood that the PURCHASE PRICE will
include compensation of Hull, Machinery,
Batteries, Anchors, Chains and all Outfit
on board Vessel at time of Sale:

2.—

Goods not clear by the 10th Inst.
will be rejected.

No fire damage has been effected.

All other damaged Packages must be left
in the Godowns and a certificate of the dam-
age obtained from the Godown Company
and sent to this Office within ten days
after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claim will be recognized.

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HONGKONG.

Hongkong, October 4, 1898. 1898

CHINA MAIL DEPARTMENT.
HAVING been 'REFRESHED'
WITH a large assort-
MENT of the latest EUROPEAN
AND AMERICAN NOVELTIES,
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE
ORDERS FOR FANCY WORK WITH
NOTHINGS AND DESPATCH, AND AT
VERY MODERATE RATES.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

The Chinese Journal

Established February 1846.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.
報章
(Hongkong Wa Ta Fat Po.)
ISSUED DAILY.

CHIN' UN MAN,
Manager and Publisher,
SUBSCRIPTION:
Five Dollars a year, delivered in Hong-
kong. Postage 40c per annum,
including postage.

No. 11,115'

英一千八百九十年四月號

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1898.

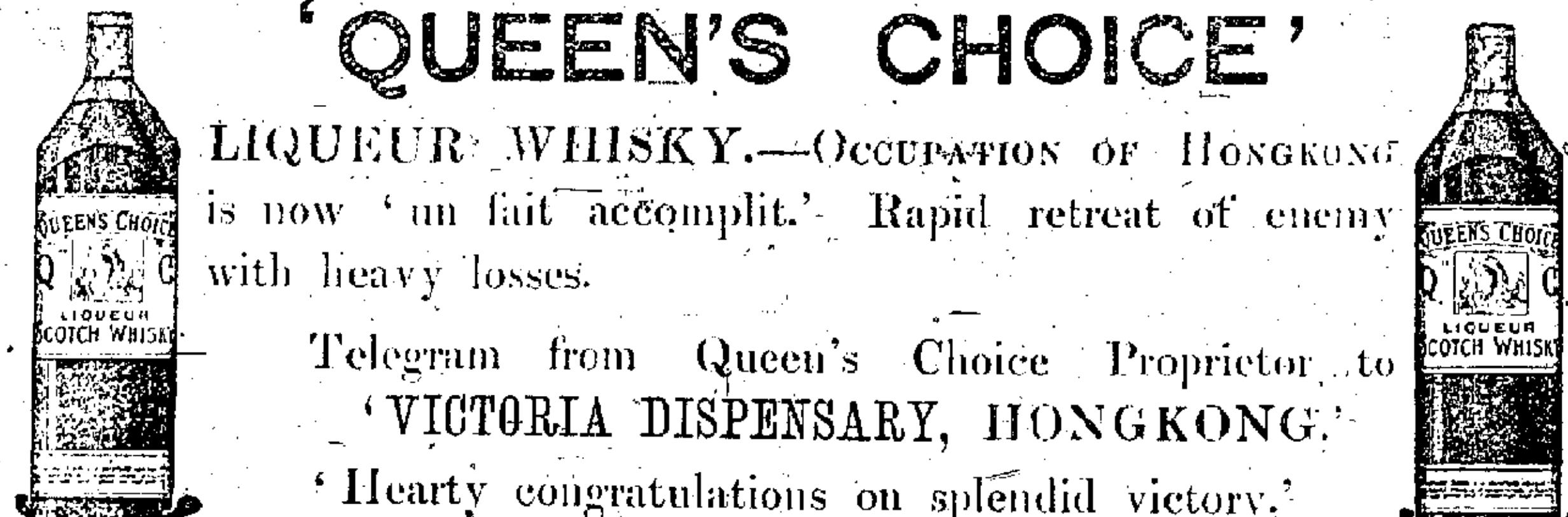
日九月八年戊戌

PRICE, \$2.50 PER MONTH.

Business Notices.

WAR! GRIM WAR.

The Spanish American War is child's-play to the War being waged by rival Whisky Houses against the now famous,



LIQUEUR WHISKY.—OCCUPATION OF HONGKONG
is now 'un fait accompli.' Rapid retreat of enemy
with heavy losses.

Telegram from Queen's Choice Proprietor to
VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

Hearty congratulations on splendid victory.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-
Fifth Ordinary Annual MEETING of the
Society will be held at its HEAD
OFFICE, No. 4, The Plaza, HONGKONG,
THURSDAY, the 20th October, 1898, at
Noon, for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors together with
Statements of Accounts for the year 1897,
and for the half year ending the 30th June,
1898, and of Declaring DIVIDENDS.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society
will be CLOS'D from the 10th to the 20th
October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

W. J. SAUNDERS,
Acting Secretary,
Hongkong, September 22, 1898. 1898

THE GREAT EASTERN AND GALE-
DONIAN GOLD MINING CO.,
LIMITED.

IN Accordance with This COMPANY'S
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION, INTEREST
in the State of 3 Per Cent per Annum is
being CHARGED on all Unpaid Calls.

LUDGINS, EINSTAIN & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, October 3, 1898. 1898

NOTICE
IS hereby given that we have transferred,
as from the 1st of July, 1898, to the
OSTASIATISCHE HANDELS-
GESELLSCHAFT

(East Asiatic Trading Company),
of HAMBURG, all Our Business as carried
on in HONGKONG and CHINA, with
the assets and liabilities thereof.

HARLING, BUSGARDEN & MUELLER,
Hongkong, September 28, 1898.

REFFERRING to above Notice, we have
as from the 1st of July, 1898,
OPENED BRANCHES of Our Business
in HONGKONG and CHINA, and have
engaged Mr. G. HARLING as General
Manager there, and Mr. A.
DUNE to Superintendents of HONG-
KONG, and Mr. M. HORNEY to SELLE
Sign for our Agent at CANTON.

OSTASIATISCHE HANDELS-
GESELLSCHAFT

(East Asiatic Trading Company).

Hongkong, September 28, 1898. 1898

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Seventeenth Ordinary General
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS
will be held at the OFFICES of the Under-
signed at 12 o'clock (Noon) on WEDNES-
DAY, the 19th October.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOS'D from the 5th to
the 10th Proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATTHISON & CO.,
General Agents.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.
Hongkong, September 26, 1898. 1898

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the above Company will be
held at the Company's Hotel on THURS-
DAY, the 1st day of October, 1898, at
Noon, when the annual resolution,
which was passed at the Extraordinary
Meeting of the Company held on the 15th
Instant, will be submitted for Confirmation
at a Special Resolution.

"That a BONUS of TWO THOUSAND
"Dollars be distributed to each of
"the Ten existing Directors, or the
"Sum of Six Thousand Dollars in
"all, out of the profits of the Company
"during the past Half-year, at some
"recognition by the Shareholders
"of the successful exertions of the
"Directors in placing the compa-
"ny's shares on a Dividend Paying
"basis."

Dated the 15th day of September, 1898.

C. MOONEY.

Secretary.

JAPANESE
FINE ART GALLERY.

KUHN & KUHN,
16 & 18, THE PLAZA, HONGKONG,
15, YUNG LIN, Tsimshatsui,
15, MULAN, Kowloon.

Established February 1846.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1898.

日九月八年戊戌

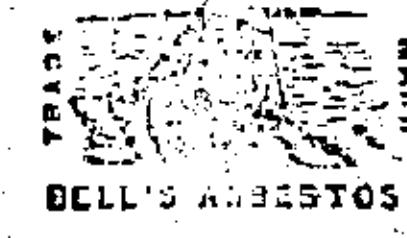
PRICE, \$2.50 PER MONTH.

Business Notices.

BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, Ltd.

HONGKONG HOTEL—PIAZZA.



BELL'S ASBESTOS PACKINGS

ARE THE BEST.

BELL'S BOILER COMPOSITION

IS THE BEST.

BELL'S ENGINE OIL

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

KINCHORN & MACDONALD,

MANAGERS.

1898.

THE QUEEN'S CHOICE

LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY

IS THE BEST LIQUEUR IN THE MARKET.

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